The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,9012.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(Terms of Subscription.)

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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 550 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. M. Fenkes, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

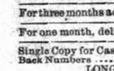
Up.		May	Down.		May June
Leave Bombay		4 & 18	Leave Bussorah		33 6
„	Kurrachee	8 22	„	Fao	0 0
„	Gaudur	9 24	„	Bushire	26 0
„	Muscat	14 28	„	Linga	28 11
„	B. Abbas	14 28	„	B. Abbas	30 3
„	Linga	15 29			June
		June	„	Muscat	1 15
„	Bushire	18 1	„	Gaudur	3 17
„	Fao	19 2	„	Kurrachee	6 20
Arrive Bussorah		20 3	Arrive Bombay		9 23

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		15	Leave Calcutta	15
„	Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„	Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„	Cannanore	18	„ Cocanada	23
„	Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„	Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	23
„	Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„	Colombo	20	„ Galle	25
„	Galle	25	„ Colombo	27
„	Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„	Pondicherry	25	„ Cochin	29
„	Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„	Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„	Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	2
„	Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta		3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,023 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickenson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingoria if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

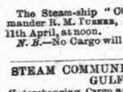
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR NEW YORK.



THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houston, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to B. P. FIELD, JR., Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

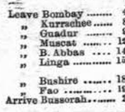
(*To sail early in June.*)

THE well known ship "EDWIN FOX," 835 tons register, Captain Black, has comfortable accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox.*

Bombay, 27th April 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*To sail about 15th proximo.*)



THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1508 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Dilbhur.*

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "SARAH," Soord, Master, from Moulmein, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Captain and Owners of Ship *Sarah.*

Bombay, 28th April.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BEANN UAMHA," Captain McCann, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain McCann will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents for the Owners of the Ship "Beann Uamha," 1st May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," Captain Thirkell, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain Thirkell, Ship *Prince Alfred.*

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "AGGIE M.," Captain Boyd, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Boyd will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignatnre.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain Boyd, Ship *Aggie M.*

Bombay, 1st May 1868.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabe.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Coored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULAR, (similar in form to the Emperor's Binocular.) This admirable Binocular has Three Transposing Sights, "FIELD," "MARINE," and "THEATRE." It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect Binoculars yet produced. Cash—Rs. 84.

Also an assortment of various Presentation Binoculars of elegant form, and of the best Optical quality.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE in Meadow Street, No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

TO BE LET, till the end of the Monsoons, a well furnished BUNGALOW, standing close to the Sea in one of the best positions on the west side of Malabar Hill. Possession on the 27th inst. Apply to "T. C. G.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.

Terms—CASH.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5 Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 21st inst., at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. Read, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
23, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, on THURSDAY the 7th May next at 12 noon.

To receive the Report of the Directors and to pass the Accounts.

Immediately after which a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the same place to pass the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION:—

"That the Directors be authorised and empowered to re-issue at par Shares which have been forfeited for the benefit of the Company, and that the allottees of such Shares shall in consideration of taking up such Shares at par be entitled to receive a preference *dividend* at the rate of 12 per cent per annum (secured by the Income of the Company's Presses), such dividend to be paid for such period as may be then and there decided—such preference Shares to have the right of participating in the profits of the Company rateably with the other Shareholders after payment of the said 12 per cent per annum.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, East India Press Company.

1 Nesbit Lane, 22nd April 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of BHARMUL PARBUT, NURPALL POONJEE, THACKERSEY DEWJEE, and KOORPAL KHIMJEE, Insolvents, formerly carrying on trade under the name and firm of BHARMAL PARBUT and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Mr. LANGLEY, on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that all Creditors of the said BHARMUL PARBUT and COMPANY do, on or before the Sixth of June next, send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to Mr. F. SEQUEIRA, the Manager of the Trustees, at his Office in No. 4 Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets of the said Estate which may hereafter be made previously to their proving their said Claims; and I direct that this Order be advertised twelve times in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Jami-Jamshed* and *Bombay Summachar*, and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

LEA AND PERRIN'S
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S
COMPCUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
A specific for the cure of
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, large, medium and small.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician; and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort) Poona.

And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.

A private entrance with Female Attendance.

Private Board and Residence.

Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.

Soups always ready.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 10th May next, for the supply of MARINE and ENGINE STORES to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, for six months.

Particulars can be learned by application at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., on 4th, 5th, and 6th current, between 12 and 2 P.M.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Bombay, 2nd May 1868.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Magenta.	Green.	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!
JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Rosoine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson. Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary. Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet. Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, feathers, &c., they are in vogue. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

NOTICE—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of the 18th May 1868, for WASHING the BEDS, BEDDINGS, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN, and other Articles belonging to Her Majesty's Overland Indian Troop Ships.

The Tenders must state the rate per hundred for any quantity.

The Tenders must state the time per thousand required to execute the washing, and washings must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The Articles must be taken from and delivered into the Marine Stores, subject to deductions for burns and tears or other damages while in the Contractor's hands, as may be decided on by a competent Committee.

A Deposit of 500 Rupees must accompany each Tender, and Security for Rupees 5,000 given by the successful Tenderer.

The Tender will be from 1st June 1868 to 31st May 1869.

The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st May 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BEHRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No.

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

CARR BROTHERS
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda.*

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.

BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
„ Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
„ Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
The Fancy Windsor.	Striped Ottawan; and
Ring Scarf.	Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Angola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
„ Improved Carlton.	„ Daisy.
„ Opera	„ Hyde Park.
„ Grosvenor.	„ Olympic.
„ Cavalier.	„ Colonial; and
„ Persigny.	„ Continental.

GLOVES GLOVES!!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.
WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,
Just Received.
Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits. ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON,
and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, Abyssinia.

TINCTURES, ESSENCES, LINIMENTS, &c., can now be obtained at our Fort and Byculla Houses at English prices. To Surgeons, and Owners of Dispensaries, this is a matter of interest, which, when found, they would do well to "make a note of."

ROGERS & Co.

BOTTLES, Stoppered and Plain, of all sizes, suitable for Stock or Dispensing purposes, at little more than Invoice Cost.

ROGERS & Co.

SULPHURIC ETHER for Ice Machines, cheaper than it can be obtained elsewhere in this Presidency.

ROGERS & Co.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—A choice assortment, with Gold [illegible] Silver Mountings, at greatly reduced prices.

ROGERS & Co.

MICROSCOPES.—O[illegible] of these Instruments on hand, ver[illegible] astonishingly cheap.

ROGERS & Co.

AN AIR PUMP, complete, in good working order, will be sold a bargain.

22, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROGERS & Co.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER, G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, H. VANCUTSEREE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch double OG Maple 10s. per dozen, 12 feet length; 2-inch ditto 24s. 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ¾-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet; 1-inch ditto 5s. 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen; ¾-inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 per, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s per dozen: Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE RESS, 57; Oruary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors beg to inform the SHAREHOLDERS that the MEETING, which has been convened by a section of the Shareholders for the 1st day of May next, is an ILLEGAL MEETING, and that the Directors are advised by the Right Honorable General not to attend such Meeting. All Resolutions which may be passed at such Meeting cannot therefore be binding upon the present Board or the Shareholders of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, 28th April 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD and SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette.*

ARCHITECTURE
AT
BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,
Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN,
with Historical and Architectural Notes,
BY
T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,
Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered,

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes. FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liver Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Hibram.

P. S. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a hair.—Cargesmoderate. Terms cash in advance.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are now prepared to receive private offers for the purchase of the Assets of the above Company. The offers will be received only up to the 15th proximo. Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 8 Church Lane, Fort.

ROBERT WALLACE,
WILLIAM GILBERT,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22rd April 1868.

NOW IN THE PRESS.
To be Ready Shortly,
GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LUIS BELL, Tailor, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay:—

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat	Rs. 40	Double Breast Coat	Rs. 23
Frock Coat	„ 45	Trousers	„ 22
Morning Coat	„ 35	Waistcoat	„ 10

CASHMERE.

Trouser	„ 16
Waistcoat	„ 6
Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat	„ 16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,75 pr share
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	78 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New..	5½ p cn prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
3,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China, In	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5 per share.
700,000	250	250	....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Escompte d'Paris.. ..	Nomina
2,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Ba.	184 p. sh.
	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank.. ..	63 p. ct.
3,750,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	132 ex. div.
1,000,000				Oriental Bank.....	435 p. s
500,000	250	250	12	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	200	200	....	Oudh Bank	85 [illegible]
	500	93½	....	Guzerat Bank	95 [illegible]

SHIPPING COMPANIES

300,000	5,000	3,510	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,100 per
360,000	3,500	3,510	20	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	450 per share
300,000	3,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co... ..	2,375 per share
180,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,500 per share
150,000	200	500	.....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.....	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per sha

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	530 per sh.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co....	660 per sh.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	115 per sh.
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per sh.
100,000	3,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	640 per sh
....	2,000	1,200	25 p.s.	Fort Canning.. ..	340
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	985

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	180	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per sh.

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rat
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do..	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do..	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta.... ..	At sight ..	99½.
Do, ...	30 days' sight..	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
hina..	60 ays' ight ..	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	.. 6 percent
Mercantile Bills.. ..	.. 8 do.
ourpercent. Do.'s .. ,, 1835-36 ..	.. ,,
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43 ..	.. ,, 91½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55 ..	.. ,,
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ..	.. 107½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1864-55 ..	.. 112½
Five and a half per cent.	.. 113½
Municipal 5 per cent. Loan	.. 111½.

SANKOP BENGAL.

Government Securities	.. 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	.. 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	.. Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	.. ,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	.. ,, 225
Carolus	.. ,, 290
Mexican Dollars	.. ,, 220
German Crowns	.. ,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	.. ,, 223
Bar Silver	.. ,, 10-8-8
Gold Leaf	.. ,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English..	.. ,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 6TH MAY.

Dholleras	Old	.. PER CANDY.	220 to 213
Bhownuggur ..	.. ..	..	213 to 215
Broach	.. ..	..	225 to 230
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	
Oomrawuttee ..	New ..	..	250 to 255
Akote	.. ..	..	255 to 262
Broach	.. ..	..	
Dholleras	.. ..	..	260 to 262
Bhownuggur ..	.. ..	..	229 to 230
Veeravul.. ..	.. ..	..	245 to 248
Vingorla	.. ..	..	230 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	360 to 365
Ready Sales...	...	...	2,600 Candies.
For delivery	...	...3,475	,,
Market firm.			

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

Thoyts, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Ahmodnuggur.
Hunter, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Taylor, Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Regiment N. I. I., on duty, from Zoola.
DesVoux, Captain, 3th Regiment N. I. I., on duty, from Zoola.
Hartigan, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment N. I. I., on duty, from Zoola.
Chambers, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment N. I. I., on duty, from Zoola.
Madden, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment N. I. I., on duty, from Zoola.
Day, Surgeon Major, 5th Regiment N. I. I., on duty, from Zoola.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 6.

Hunt, Captain, 108th Regiment, to join, to Belgaum.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—6TH MAY.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London...	£2 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,, Liverpool..	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£2 5s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	.....	£80s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 6	Bengal [illegible]	King	Annesley Bay, Apr. 22.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 6	Chant. cleer.... ..	Jenkins	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Leonidas*, Thomson, to Tuticorin.
Ship *Bumenides*, Poe, to Liverpool.
Ship *Hydros*, Crichton, to Alipore and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Hooltan*, to Madras and Calcutta.
Ship *Prince Alfred*, to Havre.
Steamer *Comoris*, to Kurrachee.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction

RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.

DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.

ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS :
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE new Screw Steam-Ship "SHAHAZADAH," 1,040 tons
For Freight or Passage apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1868.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 9th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "BARODA," (1873 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain RASELWOOD, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 7th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, before 10 P.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 12th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co's S. S. "CARNATIC," (1776 tons, 400 H.P.) Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 1 P.M. on MONDAY the 11th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that CAZEE GOOLAM AHMED BIN MOOFTEE CAZEE MAHOMED BAUKEER was on the 17th April 1838 appointed by the Mahomedan Community as the CAZEE of the CULLIAN TALOOKA, in the Zilla of Tanna, on the death of their former Cazee, HAJEE MEYA.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "ELIZABETH FRY," arrived from Liverpool are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the Ship *Elizabeth Fry*.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD and LAST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 82, say RUPEES EIGHTY-TWO per SHARE (making a total distribution of Rs. 1,907 per Share) is payable on and after this date to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5 Meadow Street, on production of Share Certificates in due order.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th May 1868.

HEERALALL & Co.

SALE OF A VALUABLE THREE STORIED HOUSE AT GOGAREE MOLLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises (to close Partnership account between Premjee Jusvant and others), a pucka built three storied HOUSE, situated at Gogaree Molla, assessed No. 58, in the Books of the Collector, and admeasuring 263 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the Gogaree Molla or Pydhownee Road, on the west by sweepers' passage, on the north by the part of Dawood Cassum Nagoree, and on the south by the part of Khoja Dhurumsee Mooljee.

Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. strongly recommends the purchase of this pucka built Estate, as realizing a handsome Rent, and is supplied with Vehar Water.

Bombay, 6th May 1868.

METAL ICE BOX.—These useful articles cannot be too strongly recommended to Messes and Families, at those stations where but a small quantity of Ice can be secured, for they economise the Ice, almost necessary to an Indian existence, to a very great extent. The outer portion is a double metal casing, closely packed with some non-conducting substance, and when the lid is closed the box is almost hermetically sealed. About 3 to 3½ seers daily will suffice for the proper working of one of the small sized boxes.

Manufactured specially to S. & Co.'s order, of double Galvanized Iron, painted and grained, with Drip Pan complete.

Half-a-dozen full sized bottles, or a dozen soda-water bottles, can be cooled without disturbing the Ice, and cold water placed in a glazed tank in the centre of the Ice can be drawn off by means of a Tap ... ... Rs. 45

Large size Refrigerator or Ice Box of strong pine (painted oak and varnished) with several compartments, water tank fitter and draw off Tap ... ... Rs. 120

The above in Mahogany ... ... Rs. 150

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Proprietor.—Mr. Vaniaekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D.C.M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

SATURDAY, 9TH MAY.

MOST POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE OF
DAVE CARSON
In his Original Eccentric Local Impersonation of
GRANDFATHER BEN,
OR
INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO,
With Additional new Local Verses

MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
Will perform for the first time Selections from
"IL TROVATORE" AND "DE BERRIOT."

Most positively
The Last Time this Season of the Great Wonders of the Age
THE DWARFS.

And most Positively the Last Time this Season of the
GERMAN PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
Will preside at the Pianoforte.

MEDLEY OVERTURE—SELECTED..Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS—(Joy, joy, Freedom to-day)—Company.
KISS ME MOTHER ERE I DIE,.....Mr. W. Burton.
BONES'S COURTSHIP,.....Dave Carson.
I'LL SEXT THEE IN THE LANE,..Mr. S. Herberte.
DANCE JUBILEE,..... ,, G. Southam.
QUARTETTE (*Dreaming of Angels*) Messrs. Carson, Burton, Herberte, and Southam.

First Part will Conclude with the Original and Descriptive Song, showing the troubles of a Traveller in India, entitled,

THE DAK GHARRIE,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

BALLAD..... Mr. S. Herberte.

After which
DAVE CARSON
Will for the Last Time this Season appear in his Original Eccentric Characteristic Impersonation of
GRANDFATHER BEN,
OR
INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO.

VIOLIN SOLO—"Air Varié"—"De Berriot,"
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

GRAND ARIA, ... "Il Trovatore,"
MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS.

Part Second will Conclude with the Performances of those Living Wonders,
THE DWARFS.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD

will Conclude the Evening's Entertainment with the Laughable Burlesque Scene, entitled,
THE GERMAN ARTIST,
OR
CHEAP PHOTOGRAPHY IN BOMBAY.

HERR SCHPITZROOB, *Operator*, ...Mr. W. Burton.
SAM, *a Saucy Domestic*,... .....Mr. G. Southam.
JAKE DIBSEY, *a Grifon*, ...Dave Carson.
Terminating with a Grand Display of
FIREWORKS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs. 5
Stalls	,, 3
Upper Circle.....	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price* : ONE RUPEE.

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8 ;
Trouble begins at 8-45 P.M.

THE AGONY WILL TERMINATE WHEN ALL'S OVER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "ROHILLA," HUGHES, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, other wise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HUGHES will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th May 1868.

In the Press.

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON ALL MATTERS RELATING TO THE SEPOY,

And Interior Economy of a Regiment Bombay Native Infantry,

BY

AN OFFICER OF THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

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NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "HELEN FINLAYSON," Captain SEATOR, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SEATOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the Ship "Helen Finlayson."

6th May 1868.

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

TAKE NOTICE that on the 24th day of April last an Order was made directing the Contributories of the said Company, who had not yet paid the same, to pay on or before the 11th of June 1868 to THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, the Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office, No. 6 Rampart Row, in Bombay, the amounts due from them in respect of the Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, made in the month of July 1867.

All Contributories who shall not have paid the same before the said 11th day of June next will be forthwith proceeded against.—Dated 6th May 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors to the said Liquidator.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (UNDER LIQUIDATION).

FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AT RUPEES NINE PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of RUPEES NINE per SHARE (on Shares of Members who are not in any way indebted to the Company), will be paid to the Shareholders on or after the 16th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PELLE, on the production of the Letters of Allotment and Receipts for 1st Call.

All holders of Allotment Letters not being original Allottees of the Shares therein referred to will be required to produce regular Transfers to them from such original Allottees previous to any payment being made to them.

G.S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited.

Bombay, 6th May 1868.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon ; after packet letters, 1 P.M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Koona 8 A.M.

For Post on the S. E. and G. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A.M. ; after Packet letters 8 A.M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M. and from noon 2 to 5 P.M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Over-land Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1868.

THE complete failure of the Land Transport Corps in the late Expedition in Abyssinia shows the necessity of some important reform in the transport of baggage, stores, and the several indispensable adjuncts to an army in the field. Perhaps in no country in the world is an organized Transport Corps more needed than in India. Even in times of peace, in ordinary reliefs from one station to another, how utterly dependent a regiment is on the resources of the country for moving, and how often does it happen that a corps is delayed several times in a long march, and obliged to halt for the want of carriage ? If this difficulty then exists in times of peace (and we all know that this is the case), how much more must it manifest itself when a large army has to be moved, with all its camp equipage, stores, &c. ? An enormous number of baggage animals of all sorts, unruly and unbroken, many without equipments, or even ropes to secure them, were collected indiscriminately from all quarters of the East and shipped for Annesley Bay with an inadequate number of men to look after them, most of them totally undisciplined and speaking a perfect Babel of languages. To expect Colonel Warden and his officers to shake down this heterogeneous mass into anything like order was unreasonable in the extreme, and that any good result at all came out of it is wonderful : in fact, had it not been that a considerable portion of the army in India, both European and Native, was indented on to become mule-drivers and overseers, the Transport Corps would have been a still greater failure than it was, and the movements of the army if possible even more hampered.

When the Abyssinian Blue Book is published, the *vagaries* of the Transport Corps will not be one of the least instructive or amusing portions of it. In the meantime it is impossible not to admire the energy and indifference to hardship displayed by the force generally in the late Expedition ; and we ought to take a lesson from what has gone before for our future benefit. The remedy is simple enough, and can be brought about gradually but surely. Let (as an experiment) a regular Military Train be organized for service in India on a small scale ; paid, equipped, and on the same footing as the Military Train in England. At each of our large stations let divisions of this corps be quartered, and all the conveyance and transport arrangements be placed under their control. The present wretched country cart should be dispensed with and only pressed into service in cases of emergency, but for all ordinary purposes Government should construct a certain number of waggons on an inexpensive and approved plan, to be drawn by horses, mules, or riding camels, with regular trained drivers under the command of their own officers. The present opportunity is a most valuable one for organizing a train of this description, and should on no account be thrown away. In a very few weeks, when the army returns from Abyssinia, there will be hundreds of animals (among them some of the finest mules in the world) which, if not utilized, will have to be sold off at an enormous sacrifice. With these animals are officers and men who have now seen transport service, and learnt experience, many of whom would be glad to continue in this particular employment if only sufficient inducement is offered, and thus the nucleus of an Indian Transport Corps could now be formed at no trouble and expense, which would in time prove one of the greatest benefits to the army and to Government.

A Military Train even in times of peace would be most useful. It would be available for the conveyance of invalids to and from Sanitaria, and of all Government stores and property of any kind, far more expeditiously and safely than at present. In times of war it would be invaluable, for in the place of the chaos and confusion that now exists whenever an army has to take the field, we should then reap the benefit of the services of officers and men thoroughly conversant and experienced in all the details of this most necessary part of an army, and not again be obliged to have recourse to the expensive method of turning our fighting men into mule-drivers, when probably their services would be far more useful in the battle-field.

If the obstinacy of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in forcing an objectionable scheme of organization for the Land Transport Department upon the Commander-in-Chief compels, by the terrible down-break of the arrangements at the starting of the Expedition, the administrative heads of the army to remodel this branch of the service, the disgrace and the loss of animal life which attended the campaign at the outset will have been lightly purchased. It was a mistake to invest a non-military Governor and his Civilian colleagues with either the responsibility [illegible]nically organizing the for[illegible] of over-riding the opinions [illegible] Chief on a purely military [illegible]atter. Sir Robert Napier po[illegible] after lodging a formal protes[illegible]eptember last, against the plan of [illegible]ort which the Bombay Government thru[illegible]n him, after it had entirely set aside the ac[illegible]able scheme which had been prepared under his directions. "I cannot accept," wrote Sir Robert to the Bombay Government, "without protest, a decision to throw "such a body of men as the drivers of our "transport animals will be, if we get them, on an "expedition in a foreign country without a very "complete organization to secure order and dis-"cipline." And the result showed that it was precisely in the radical defect of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's scheme against which the Commander-in-Chief protested that the breakdown occurred to an extent that seemed at first to imperil the Expedition. At least it has added immensely to its cost, and has demonstrated to all the latent enemies of Britain that we cannot land upon an undefended foreign coast without making ourselves a laughing-stock by a series of shameful and imbecile blunders. The scheme drawn up by Major Warden and sanctioned by Sir Robert Napier proposed to remove the Land Transport from the Commissariat Department to that of the Quartermaster General. This proposal was disallowed by the Bombay Government, and Sir Robert in his Minute of protest thus records his opinions of the Commissariat Department :—

"There may be Egyptians, Arabs, Persians, and Hindustanis or Abyssinians moved up together, and without more organization than the ordinary one in the Commissariat Department, nothing but confusion would ensue . . . . The Commissariat Department have had but a small quantity of their own carriage to manage ; the greater portion has been hired carriage, managed under a kind of social organization peculiar to itself, which has existed from time immemorial, and which goes on somehow, one hardly knows how ; but this is very different from the large body of drivers who must now be engaged, and for whom a regular system of control must be instituted."

With the determination of the Government to expand the imperfect system of transport in vogue in the Commissariat Department, fell of course the whole orderly arrangements and system of discipline under which it was proposed to conduct the Land Transport. The Commissariat muccadams triumphed under the patronage of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Mansfield. It had been proposed to abolish the muccadum agency and substitute for it the superior agency of native soldiers and non-commissioned officers, either from the cavalry or infantry branch of the army ; but, notwithstanding the high authority of Sir Robert Napier and the experience of the Crimean war which is described in Major Warden's Memorandum as "dearly bought," Mr. Ellis minutes as follows : "At any rate, I would deprecate proposals to employ European subordinate agency in place of the muccadum or native agency by whatever name called to which the great mass of mule-drivers, camel-drivers, and the like are accustomed." We can now judge what the scheme of the Bombay Government did before it was shaken into shape, and it is sufficiently noteworthy that the one great blot of the Expedition has been brought about by the intermeddling of gentlemen who never handled a regiment or saw a battle in their lives. It would be well if England would leave military details to those who are clothed with the responsibility of fighting her battles ; if they cannot be entrusted with the organization of the technical arrangements of the campaign they are unfit to be trusted with the command at all. The breakdown of the transport arrangements is now beginning to attract the attention of the English Parliament and people, and it is satisfactory to think that it in no shape or form detracts from the honour due to the General whom England placed at the head of her troops.

THE *Friend of India* :—We are glad to observe that by the Hon'ble Mr. Maine's Bill a commission is to be appointed to enquire into the affairs of the old Bank of Bombay. We understand that Major McLeod Innes, R. E., Accountant General of the Public Works Department, has been selected as the Calcutta member of the Commission, which will be presided over by Sir Charles Jackson. The Government of Bombay has been asked to nominate a member, and we see no reason why Madras should be altogether left out. Such a member as the Hon'ble Mr. John Bruce Norton would be a valuable auxiliary to the committee. The banking and commercial community should also be fairly represented, as well as the shareholders of the defunct institution. The interests of the unfortunate individuals who have lost such large amounts of hard savings, under the impression that they were protected by the Bombay Government, should receive primary consideration ; and this can only be done by the appointment of members who are wholly unconnected with the late Bombay Government. Above all we trust that there will be a searching examination into every circumstance connected with the fatal alteration in the Charter, which has led to the ruin of hundreds of families. Upon this point there must be no squeamishness. If such an alteration can be traced to the late Government of Bombay, that Government is responsible for the loss which has been sustained, and will, we believe, be legally liable for the whole amount which has been recklessly advanced on shares in speculative companies. Further, if such an alteration can be proved to have been the deliberate act of the late Bombay Government, sufficient retribution will no doubt be demanded, both as a lesson and a warning against all dangerous changes being made for the future in documents of such vast importance as a Bank Charter, without the highest sanction and greatest publicity. According to all appearances the unfortunate shareholders have been perfectly helpless in the matter ; and their interests have been deliberately sacrificed, and the families of very many have been ruined, in order to prolong the game of helpless speculation which for a long time was carried on in the Presidency of Bombay.

THE same :—Some curious facts about the crime of "Samadh," or burying alive, as practised in Rajpootana, have just seen the light. The Political Agent of Serohi furnishes a list of instances in the course of six years that have come to his knowledge, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Motagaon, a border village. The practice is also carried on we are assured in the adjoining state of Marwar. Out of nine cases of Samadh reported, eight of the victims were lepers, the other having been sacrificed, no doubt at his own desire, on account of old age and poverty. The Rao of Serohi has issued a proclamation forbidding the practice under the penalty of ten years' imprisonment. His Highness will no doubt do all he can to put his prohibition in force, but there are very great difficulties in the way of carrying out such orders. In many of the cases the persons who dig the pit and cover up the unfortunate wretch, are themselves lepers, and to them death itself would be welcome, and we presume the Rao would hardly care to introduce any of them into his prisons. It would be well if some sort of lazaretto were erected in Serohi, or any other state where the practice is supposed to be carried on. The cases of leprosy are not very numerous, and the additional expense to the state would be but trifling.

THE same :—We publish elsewhere a minute by Sir Robert Montgomery, the late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, on the now stale question of native rule. Sir Robert might perhaps have given us the direct result of his own long and varied experience of India, which would unquestionably have been valuable, and would have commanded deference ; but he chooses rather to take the "Correspondence" Blue book, and from the statements therein to strike the balance. He seems to do this by a method, that the position of the case scarcely justifies ; for instead of endeavouring to obtain a fair estimate of the respective merits and demerits of Native and British administration, he places in the one scale British rule, and in the other Native demands and dislikes—he takes no notice of "sua si bona norint"—and with sad gravity pronounces that British administration is weighed in the balance and found wanting. Had Sir Robert chosen to review even his own administration of the Punjab, he would have remembered the material advance the country made in the space of a few years ; and would have remembered that the unwonted lightness of the British rule earned in a brief period a loyalty and affection from the once lawless Chiefs, which they constantly evince by their eagerness to co-operate with, or advance the views of the Government as far as they are able. As to Sir Robert's complaint that we know little or nothing of native opinion it is quite antiquated. We have already native opinion represented by an excellent and daily increasing press in almost every Vernacular in India ; and the opinions thus enunciated are not merely a reflex of the Anglo-Indian press, but on the contrary every opinion of the day, whether it be upon sacred, social, and political subjects, is boldly and independently discussed. We are enabled to pronounce a far higher opinion upon the able and liberal memorandum from the pen of Sir William Muir, to which reference is made in our epitome. There Sir William has taken exactly the course which we should have wished Sir Robert Montgomery to follow. He has given us the benefit of his own experience, and glanced at the actual state of the administration of the North West Provinces as it is, and as it might be. He points out the way by which the administration can be strengthened by the introduction of Natives into the Government service, and the extent to which this measure of modern reform can be carried out. A minute of this practical character throws more light upon the subject, and will prove of more general utility, than the most exhaustive knowledge of Native opinion as regards the particular way in which the native populations desire to be ruled, and the prejudices which they wish to see observed and respected.

THE same :—The Land Transport Train, that much abused, and rightly abused, department, has now, to use the words of a General Order by Sir R. Napier, "but just commenced to assume that military organization so requisite to its well being, and for want of which at first it suffered so severely." Sir Robert has a covert hit at the Bombay Government when he sympathizes with the officers of the train in the blame which has "been attached to them for shortc

of an explanation perfectly satisfactory, and called upon them if they were "true men" to set themselves right in the public estimation. He also referred to the memorial to the Bishop as "*purporting* to be signed by members of the congregation," intending it to be inferred, no doubt, that the persons signing were not what they represented themselves to be. This little episode was followed up by an evening "reading" to the same fortunate congregation, by Mr. Tudor Trevor, of selections from popular authors, at the end of which he, Mr. Trevor, took upon himself to make a similar appeal to the "better-feelings" of his audience in respect of the memorial, but without any result; these very refractory people maintaining a dogged silence instead of being carried away, as of course they ought to have been, by his affectionate reasonings. This instance will show you the fends and bitterness which arise from day to day between the members of the same congregation in reference to these matters, and the manner in which these dissensions are fomented by the leaders of the ritualistic persuasion. Happy is Madras and every other Diocese blessed with a Bishop who is not also led away. His Lordship has, I am happy to say, replied in effect to the memorial of the eighty supposed congregationalists by appointing to this little church his own domestic chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Deane, who has, so far, evinced no Ritualistic sympathies; and much gratification is felt at the result of their appeal.

Any gratification which might have been created by the announcement of the adhesion of the British Government to the Paris Telegraph Convention, on the score of the anticipated reduction in the charge for transmission of messages, will very soon die away when it becomes generally understood that a registration fee of £4 is to be enforced for every message of twenty words and upwards *in cypher*, a fact which is put forth by your contemporary the *Times of India*. As I believe it is no exaggeration to say that *nearly all* mercantile messages are transmitted in cypher, the new regulations practically involve a charge increased by 60 per cent., which is an appropriate twin-boon with the lately introduced postal regulations, both of which may be held up as instances of "modern English improvements."

I ought not to omit to mention that the vacant Adjutant Generalship of the Madras Army has been bestowed upon Colonel Robertson, of the 21st Fusiliers, now on his way down to assume his duties from Secunderabad. Thus the supposed intention to give the appointment to Colonel Fordyce, the Governor's Military Secretary, has not been carried out.

As you may suppose, the excitement in our cotton market reported in my last has by no means died away, and purchases of new Westerns have been made at Rs. 150 per candy, equal to 9½d. per lb., to sell. The enquiries at this figure are however few. The staple has been arriving freely from up-country, and according to all accounts would do so much more freely if the railway authorities would display a little more alacrity in meeting the public requirements.

MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.

LONDON, JANUARY, 1868.

To the Right Hon'ble
SIR STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, BART., M.P.,
H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India.

SIR,—On the 4th of December 1867, I received certain plans, reports, details, and estimates, as enumerated in Appendices C and D, relative to the Main Sewerage, Drainage, and proposed improvement of Bombay, with instructions to examine and report upon the same.

2. I have carefully considered all documents and plans in connection with Mr. Russel Aitken's proposition for the drainage of Bombay, and I have the honour to report thereon.

3. In the early part of the year 1863 I submitted a report on a scheme for the drainage of Bombay which had been prepared by Mr. W. Tracey, formerly Engineer to the Bombay Municipality. I sincerely regret to learn from the papers now before me that Mr. Tracey has since died.

4. In order to arrive at any conclusion on Mr. Aitken's project, it is necessary that a comparison should be made, so far as is practicable, between it and the plan prepared by Mr. Tracey.

5. Mr. Tracey selected the harbour side of Bombay for his outfall from considerations which appeared to me conclusive on the subject, so far as I could judge from the papers then before me. He maintained that if sewage were discharged on the western, or, as it is termed the windward side of Bombay, which is an exposed beach, it would be thrown up on the foreshore, and would cause an intolerable nuisance to the inhabitants of Bombay whenever the wind blew from that side of the island. The experiments since made by Mr. Jagannath Sadasew appear to prove the correctness of Mr. Tracey's opinion.

6. Mr. Aitken also proposes the harbour side of Bombay as the outfall, and, therefore, so far there is no difference in the two projects.

7. With reference to the precise spots for discharging sewage into the sea, Mr. Tracey proposed three outfalls. The first was for a gravitating sewer to drain the Fort, and it was to enter the sea near the Castle. The second for a gravitating sewer which was to drain the southern portion of the town, and to enter the sea near Carnac Bunder. The third outfall was to be situated near the Warree Bunder, and was intended for the northern portion of the town, which was to have two sewers,—one, gravitating, for the more elevated parts, and the other, low-level, for the lower parts. It was proposed to place the soles of the gravitating sewers at about two feet below ordinary high-water mark, and to pump the sewage of those districts that could not be thus drained into large tanks at Warree Bunder, which were to empty as the tide went down.

8. After most careful examination of Mr. Tracey's project, I recommended that the soles of all the low-level sewers should be lowered to the utmost, so that as large an area might be drained by gravitation as possible; and I observe from the papers now before me that Mr. Tracey was acting on my advice, but he died before his plans could be matured.

9. Mr. Russel Aitken now proposes to convey the whole sewage of Bombay during the eight dry months of the year to the south, and to discharge it into the sea either opposite the "Oyster Rock," or near the "Light-house." He maintains that either outfall would be almost equally advantageous. During the four wet months of the year the main southern sewer to Colaba is only to discharge the sewage of the low-lying districts around Bholeshwar and Cammatteepoora. The districts of Mazagon, Doongree Coolie Street, and the Fort, are then to be drained into the harbour, and the other parts of Bombay into "Back Bay."

10. At Colaba Mr. Aitken proposes to construct a large tank from which the sewage is to be discharged under conditions similar to those proposed by Mr. Tracey.

11. In my report on Mr. Tracey's project I objected to Sewage-tanks, and I have no reason whatever to alter my opinions on that subject. On the contrary, I feel more and more satisfied that sewage-tanks are wrong in principle, and would not be suitable for Bombay. In India, where sewage-tanks have not yet been tried, and where the climate is so hot, the danger of using them might be very serious, and the expense of building such must always be considerable. Town-sewers and house-drains should discharge sewage as fast as it is generated, and before decomposition has commenced, because if it is tanked in such a climate as that of Bombay, putridity will commence rapidly, and as large areas of surface will in the tanks will be covered with the leaves of putrid sewage-ferment, all fresh sewage will become tainted before leaving such tanks. It must also be remembered that tanking sewage in no degree diminishes its volume, and the float experiments indicate that at no state of the tide will the flow be direct and continuous to the sea; and therefore in this respect tanks cannot lessen any difficulty there may be in its disposal. If sewage must be wasted into the sea, to discharge had better be continuous and whilst fresh; if it is to be pumped on to land for agricultural uses, then the pumping should also be continuous, as it will cost the same in power and money as if tanked and pumped. The objections which I urged against Mr. Tracey's sewage-tanks are therefore equally applicable to those proposed by Mr. Aitken.

12. By taking all the sewage towards Colaba and discharging it at a point further south than that proposed by Mr. Tracey, Mr. Aitken considers that it will not return to the harbour to cause a nuisance. I cannot think that this conclusion is at all supported by Mr. Jagannath Sadasew's experiments. It is certainly directly contradicted by experiments Nos. 39 and 40, the two most valuable of all, because they were carried on for a considerable length of time to show where the sewage would ultimately go. All the other interesting experiments on the harbour side stop short just where they ought to have been continued, *i. e.* when the float took a turn and began to travel in a curve towards the harbour. They only show that the flood-tide has a flow towards the sea, and they seem to indicate, at the same time, that the ebb-tide would carry the sewage back into the harbour. Experiments Nos. 39 and 40 show clearly that the sewage would travel back into the harbour, and that it would float about there for days together. Moreover, all the experiments were conducted from 31st January to 4th June, or for little more than four months of the year. It is impossible, therefore, to say how the currents run during the other eight months. To reason from insufficient data is almost sure to lead us into error. The only legitimate conclusion which may be drawn from the experiments already made is, that if the sewage is discharged at any point on the harbour side of Bombay, it will, during each tide in the months of February, March, April, and May, be brought back into the harbour by the ebb-tides. During the other months of the year it is impossible to say where sewage will travel to, because we have no experiments during those months.

13. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that there would be no advantage in taking the sewage to Colaba, and that, practically, the effects produced by discharging fresh sewage at the outfalls proposed by Mr. Tracey would be better than those produced by casting it partially putrid into the sea at the Oyster Rock or near the Light-house.

14. Mr. Aitken's drainage project entails the carrying out of two large works which were not contemplated by Mr. Tracey. The first is the opening of a new street from Null Bazaar to Money School, which is to cost £250,000. This seems to me a large sum to spend for such an object, and becomes in my mind a further objection to discharging the sewage of Bombay at Colaba.

15. The second work (additional) which Mr. Aitken proposes is the raising a space of 150 acres of low-lying land by filling it in with earth brought from elsewhere. He says "it is the centre on which the whole success of his scheme for the drainage of Bombay depends." If this is the case, I regret to be compelled to differ from him. I do not see the necessity of the Municipality incurring the expense which such a work would involve. Mr. Aitken adds that, unless this area is raised, he "cannot see how the monsoon waters are to be got rid of." It ought not, in my opinion, to be difficult to drain so small an area so that it should never be under water at all. As far as I can gather from the papers, the space to be drained is from 6 to 11 feet above low-water level, and ordinary tides range about 14½ feet. It is therefore clear that during many hours of every day and every night the storm-waters could be easily run off into the sea. The only works to provide are (for interception of water from higher levels) flood-gates sufficiently large for the purpose. The drainage of lands situated below high-tide level is a problem which English Engineers have constantly to deal with. Large surfaces in England, which not only lie below high-tide level of rivers and of the sea, but are actually thickly populated, as on both sides of the Thames in the eastern parts of London, are drained by the help of embankments, marsh-ditches, and flood-sluices. Bombay appears to me to be an ordinary case, and to call for no special engineering skill.

16. It will thus be gathered from what is here said, that I do not approve of Mr. Russel Aitken's scheme for the drainage of Bombay. Its estimated cost, moreover (£1,100,000), is enormous. It is to cost three times as much as the project proposed by Mr. Tracey. Under these circumstances it would require to be a great improvement on the latter plan before I could consider it favourably.

17. In the papers now before me I have more facts than I was in possession of when Mr. Tracey's project was forwarded for my report. Taking into consideration the single one which has been established by Mr. Jagannath Sadasew since the death of Mr. Tracey, *viz.*, that during the early months of the year the sewage will be conveyed into the harbour by the ebb-tide wherever it may be discharged on the eastern coast of the island, I am disposed to consider the drainage of Bombay from another point of view altogether.

18. Since my former report was submitted to you, the subject of the utilization of sewage has been brought constantly under my professional notice. Even in that report I suggested the subject to the notice of the Bombay authorities, as may be gathered from the general tenor of my observations on the point; but I could not do more than suggest it, as the plans and reports did not furnish me with sufficient information to enable me to speak emphatically on it.

19. The conclusions that I have now arrived at are based on the following grounds. According to nearly all the authorities in Bombay, it would be unwise to discharge sewage continuously at any point on the western coast of the island. The nuisance that would be caused by the smell from the sewage, which would in that case be thrown back on the foreshore, would be intolerable to the inhabitants. The western coast is, in fact, utterly unsuited to the purpose of an outfall. The experiments made by Mr. Jagannath Sadasew show conclusively that the effect of discharging sewage on the eastern coast would, during the early months of the year, be simply tantamount to discharging it in the middle of the harbour. The sewage of nearly a million inhabitants, being constantly exposed to the action of the sun in a confined bay like the harbour, might hereafter produce serious consequences. At all events, the idea of discharging sewage in the harbour in the face of Mr. Jagannath Sadasew's experiments must not be entertained until it has been proved beyond a doubt that there is no alternative left. But is this the case?

20. On examining the plans which accompany Mr. Aitken's Report, it appears to me that Bombay is admirably situated for the utilization of her sewage. There is a large tract of low-lying land to the north of the town, which is already under cultivation, and on which sewage might be used with the best results. Mr. Aitken condemns the idea of utilizing sewage; but he is obviously not acquainted with the subject. His argument it that former trials with sewage on the Flats do not encourage a repetition of the experiment. I do not know what kind of soil there is on the Flats, nor how sewage was used, nor what crops were experimented on. If I had this information, I could probably show why sewage application had failed. There is the combined testimony of almost all the leading engineering and agricultural talent of Europe in favour of sewage-irrigation; and the idea gains ground that utilization is the greatest step that has yet been taken towards the solution of the sewage question.

21. While England, with few clear days of sunshine and a damp-soil, is at the present moment in many of her towns utilizing sewage as the only plan of overcoming the difficulties which beset the question, it is extraordinary that there should be found people in India, which has a dry climate, and where any quantity of water can be profitably used for irrigation, who are opposed to the utilization of sewage. To speak of one trial which has been made in Bombay and failed, and to frame a theory from such failure is useless. Hundreds of trials have been made in Europe with the most successful results. Even when an application of sewage has failed, the causes of failure are soon made evident, so that, so far from people being dissuaded from continuing the practice, new trials, under better regulations, lead to the ultimate success of the system.

22. The failure of the sewage experiment in Bombay must be due, not to any inherent fault in the sewage, but simply to want of agricultural skill on the part of those who conducted the experiment. In my report on Mr. Tracey's project I said—"In India the water alone would be valuable for irrigation. The sewage of a million people will add considerably to the value of the water." I wish again to impress this on the minds of the Bombay authorities. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that if the sewage of an Indian town is used for agricultural purposes, with even a moderate acquaintance with the subject, it will be successful.

23. In Bombay there are special reasons why the sewage should be utilized, instead of being cast into the sea. In nine cases out of ten it is wrong to sewer a town in the contrary direction to the natural fall of the neighbourhood. A glance at the longitudinal section of Mr. Aitken's main sewer will explain my meaning clearly. The sewer begins from the *lowest* part. The only way to get a slope for a sewer under such circumstances is to create it artificially, by putting it at a great depth under ground. And this is the expedient to which Mr. Aitken has been compelled to resort. Now all this may be most easily obviated by taking a sewer from the highest parts of the town towards the lowest. The advantages of such a system must be evident; the excavations become much shallower, the slopes of the sewers much greater, and the cost of the whole work very much less.

24. In the case of Bombay, if the hints given us by nature are considered, it is clear that the sewage of the town, instead of being taken to the south, should, on the contrary, be allowed to flow naturally towards the north.

25. My recommendation therefore is, that the idea of continuously casting sewage into the sea should be entirely given up, and that the people of Bombay should at once make up their minds to utilize it on land.

26. It is impossible for me, with the scanty information regarding the comparative levels of the different neighbourhoods which the plans afford, to say in what direction exactly the proposed main-sewer should be taken. But I shall endeavour to be as precise as the details before me will admit.

27. If the sewage can be utilized one mile distant from the town, I should not anticipate any nuisance; but I recommend that it be utilized as far from the town as the funds at the disposal of the Municipality will admit of their carrying a main-conduit. Of course if the sewage were taken to the land lying south of Ochittgur and Daravee, that would be best; but pecuniary considerations may, at first, render it impossible to construct a main conduit five miles long. Considerations also of soil and comparative level must have weight in the selection of the proper site. Light soils are best for crops. Much land will not be required at first, nor indeed for years to come. In England, where rainfall is mixed with sewage, it is found that an acre of land is sufficient for the sewage of about 150 people. In India, where evaporation is far greater, and where the quantity of sewage per head of the population would be much less, it is probable that an acre might be found sufficient for a thousand people. If it turns out very profitable, the sewage might be applied to a much greater extent of land, until at length the effluent water issues from the last field in a limpid stream.

28. There ought to be no difficulty in taking the sewage of even the lowest parts of the town towards the lands to be irrigated, inasmuch as the natural fall of the country is in this direction. The sewage should first of all be concentrated at some one point, say, for instance, near the Grant Road Station, *i. e.*, at the junction of the new low-level sewer to Love-Grove with the proposed new cut to Worlee. If the sewage of Colaba and of the Fort cannot be brought to this point by a direct sewer, then it will be a question for the Bombay Engineers to settle, whether it will be best to pump the sewage of these districts into a high-level sewer and to lead it to this point, or whether this small volume of sewage may not with safety be discharged below low-water. The nuisance in the latter case might not be great, as the population of Colaba and the Fort must be comparatively small. But I incline to the view that it will be best to carry the sewage of even these distant neighbourhoods to the north.

29. Having collected all the sewage at one point, it will be necessary to pump it at once, and let it flow to the lands to be irrigated by a conduit above ground. The great advantage of an over-ground conduit will be that sewage may be utilized at any point along its entire length.

30. It is impossible for me to say how high the sewage should be pumped. This will depend entirely on local circumstances. The only object to be borne in mind is that the height should be sufficient to enable the sewage to flow off by gravity to an area sufficiently extensive for its utilization.

31. The sizes and slopes of the sewers, and the materials to be used in the construction of all the works must be left to the judgment of the local Engineers.

32. I should particularly wish to draw their attention to the following point. Considering the enormous daily rainfalls which often take place in India, it will be useless to attempt to carry off storm-waters by underground sewers; I would strongly recommended the separation of sewage and rainfall. Bombay is remarkably well situated for this. Rain should be run off by open surface-channels into the natural outfalls in each neighbourhood. The object to be borne in mind should be to help nature as much as possible by improving the gradients of the streets and roads, and by removing any obstacles which at present obstruct the surface water in its flow.

33. If underground sewers are constructed in India for the removal of rain-water, it will be necessary to make them with an enormous discharging capacity. I will give an instance by way of illustrating this subject.

34. The drainage of London has been designed to carry away a rainfall of ¼ of an inch only in 24 hours. In parts of India, and in Bombay, falls of rain of 10, 16, and even 18 inches in 24 hours are not uncommon. Moreover, when the monsoon breaks, it is raining equally hard over the entire area of the town. Suppose now we take the rainfall of 18 inches in 24 hours, and attempt to construct sewers to convey this volume of rain, they will require to be of a discharging capacity more than *forty-five* times as great as those of London! It is pecuniarily impossible to deal with such volumes of water in sewers. The better plan by far will be to exclude such rain from any sewers in India.

35. Large sewers during the dry months of the year would be cesspools, very dangerous to health: the larger the sewer, the greater would be the nuisance; the smaller the sewer, the less the evaporating surface. Taking a common-sense view of the subject, it appears to me absurd to construct sewers for exceptional times, *viz.* during heavy monsoons, and which will be nearly empty at ordinary times, *i. e.* during the dry weather. The normal state of a sewer ought to be at least one-third full of sewage: the abnormal to be empty.

36. The surface gradients of all streets should be formed so as to pass heavy falls of rain by the most direct means to the sea.

37. Low-level sewers should have their inverts as near the line of medium low water as it is practicable to place them, and there should be means, by cast-iron pipes, or other outlets, to discharge sewage exceptionally from such sewers below the level of lowest tides into the sea; such outlets to be worked by valves and sluices There may also be storm-water overflows at or about high water level, so as to prevent any flooding by sewage above this line

38. If there are any embanked agricultural lands where the surface is below the town level, and an overflow can be made available, this form of relief may be provided, as at the City of Carlisle in England.

39. Pumping power should be confined to that which will be adequate to lifting an ordinary volume of sewage so as to keep the cost within reasonable and practicable means. Any attempts to provide large sewers to receive tropical storm-waters, and steam-power to pump the same must either be most extravagantly costly, or must fail. Every gallon of rain-water which can be delivered into the sea over the surface, or by tidal sluices, should be prevented entering any sewers.

40. Some general remarks as to main sewers and house-drains embodied in my former Report are equally applicable at this time.

41. It would be superfluous for me to give minute directions as to the manner in which sewage should be applied to land, considering how skilful the ryots of India are in using water for irrigation purposes. But I must guard the Bombay authorities against certain systems of sewage application which have been tried in England, and which have resulted in pecuniary failure. The simpler the process, the better—in fact the process cannot be too simple. The hose-and-jet system must not be thought of. The expense of it is very great, and there is no compensating advantage. The underground pipe system, by which it is attempted to lead sewage to the roots of plants directly, instead of letting it flow over the surface of the soil, is attended with great difficulties, and I do not recommend it. The best system in England is to let the sewage flow over the land by the help of inexpensive open carrier-drains, and as fast as the sewage has passed over one field, to lead it over another. Plants absorb, in an incredibly short space of time, all foul matters contained in sewage, and the filtration is more perfect than if the sewage were passed through the best mechanical filter. To encourage the ryots to use the sewage, they might be permitted to have it for a certain time at a low rate; and, afterwards, the land might be taxed at the rate levied on other wet lands about Bombay.

42. The most successful crop in England, and in Europe generally, is Italian rye-grass. From 40 to 60 tons can be annually produced on each acre. But almost any cropmay be advantageously grown by judicious management of sewage. The quantity of vegetable that may be produced on an acre is enormous. The greater the agricultural skill brought to bear on the question, up to a maximum, the greater will be the produce.

43. In concluding this Report, I beg again to impress on the minds of the Bombay people, that the sooner they accept the fact that a utilization of the sewage of towns causes less nuisance than the disposal of it by any other means known at present to scientific men, the sooner will the question of the drainage of Bombay be settled to the satisfaction of all parties.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT RAWLINSON.

COLONEL BALLARD ON A GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

(Extracted from a Pamphlet by Colonel Ballard on an Indian Gold Currency.)

THE following observations refer to the methods proposed for introducing gold into the currency.

It has been proposed—

To coin a ten-rupee piece of 120 grains (the sovereign being 123·27) specially for India. This was the method of introducing a gold currency recommended by the Currency Commission which sat at Calcutta two years ago. The advantage claimed for this method is that, as a gold piece of 120 grains almost exactly represents ten silver rupees, according to the average value of gold and silver during late years, its introduction into the coinage would not affect existing values and prices. The disadvantages which have been urged against the ten-rupee piece of 120 grains are—

First—That it is not a sovereign, which it is very desirable to make our Indian gold coin.

Secondly—That to have gold and silver coins whose intrinsic value corresponds very nearly with the rating assigned them in the currency, exposes the coinage to the evils which experience has proved attend such a system, as pointed out in the last chapter.

Sir William Mansfield proposed that, in addition to the coinage of ten-rupee pieces, sovereigns should be made legal tender at par, which he reckoned at ten rupees four annas. This would have given* a money value recognised by law to the large amount of sovereigns in India at the present time, or which might be hereafter imported. It would be based on the same principle as that on which the proposal for a ten-rupee piece was founded, viz., that it is essential our new gold coin should bear a very closely adjusted valuation to the silver coin now in use. If the sovereigns were introduced at Rs. 10½, it is possible that at some future period accounts would be kept in sovereigns, when no objection could be raised to making ten rupees the equivalent of a sovereign, all contracts having been transferred under the latter head at Rs. 10½.

The introduction of sovereigns as a legal tender at ten rupees has long been a favourite idea. In 1864 Sir Charles Trevelyan wrote a minute on the subject, which was approved by the Government of India, who recommended that his proposal should receive legislative effect. Sir Charles simply proposed to declare the sovereign a legal tender without altering existing Mint regulations except in so far as to allow of their coining sovereigns. He considered that silver was rising in price, and ten silver rupees were already not far from the equivalent of a sovereign. It is very probable Sir Charles Trevelyan's expectations might have been realised had the rate of production of silver remained stationary, but at the time he was writing a new silver country had been discovered in the Sierra Nevada, from one single vein of which there was raised in 1864 and 1865 silver equal to thirty per cent. of the produce of the world if we take the estimate of the Currency Committee regarding the latter, or forty per cent. if we take the estimate of Professor Phillips. The produce of this vein in 1866 was greater than before, but exact returns have not been published.

Those connected with Indian Mints have not only read accounts of the silver veins of the Sierra Nevada, but have seen vast quantities of the silver which it produces. It is about four years ago since it became evident that silver was coming to this Mint from a new source and through a new channel. Beautifully refined bars, bearing the stamp of the San Francisco Mint began to be forwarded from China, to which country they had been sent across the Pacific in payment for silks and tea, and were passed on to Indian in payment for opium and other articles. This supply still continues.

The anticipated rise in the value of silver as compared with gold has not taken place—on the contrary, silver shows a falling tendency. Under these circumstances, although Sir Charles Trevelyan's scheme, if carried out exactly as proposed it, would still confer some benefit on the country, yet sovereigns would not under it come into general circulation, nor would a large supply be imported. But Sir Charles Trevelyan's scheme, although impracticable under present Mint rules, could by a modification of them be rendered perfectly practicable, and the popular desire to see the sovereign introduced at ten rupees could be gratified.

Three officers† who have held the situation of Master of a Mint in India have expressed an opinion regarding the introduction of a gold currency into India. All agree in their general proposal. Let the gold coins be sovereigns and half-sovereigns, but to bring them into general circulation the Mint rules for the receipt of silver must be modified, the value of the rupee must be slightly raised by increasing the charge for the Mint stamp upon it: unless this is done gold bullion will not be brought to the Mint for coinage.

The first question connected with this scheme is, What is the value of a sovereign in rupees? and this again depends on whether a seignorage is to be levied on the coinage of gold. No seignorage is levied in the coinage of gold at the English Mint, and only one-fifth per cent. at the French Mint. As the Indian Mints would far more than pay their expenses by the silver and copper coinage, I will assume that no seignorage, or a very trifling seignorage, would be levied on gold.

In Appendix V., page 111, of the Report of the Calcutta Currency Committee, it is stated that, according to the average price of bar gold in Calcutta from 1854 to 1863, a sovereign coined without seignorage is worth 10·132 rupees, and the remark is added "an additional duty" (i.e., seignorage) "of 1 per cent. on silver bullion would make the sovereign equal to Government Rupees 10.031, practically 10 rupees." But, as the introduction of gold into our currency would tend to lower the price of silver, an increase to the present seignorage of less than 2 per cent. would hardly be sufficient to induce the importation of gold for coinage. An additional seignorage of 2 per cent. is recommended by Colonel Smith in his recent pamphlet on a gold currency.

A seignorage of 4 per cent. on silver would probably give a preponderance to the silver imports, a seignorage of 5 per cent. would give a preponderance to the imports of gold, while a seignorage of 6 per cent. would be nearly tantamount to excluding silver from the Mint.

The objection to this scheme is that as the value of the rupee would be raised, prices would fall in proportion. If the seignorage was raised 2 per cent. (making a total of 4 per cent.) while the value of silver fell somewhat, the increase to the value of the rupee might be taken at 1½ per cent. The effect on prices would be very gradual, taking years to accomplish. Prices have risen of late years, in some places twenty, in some fifty, in some a hundred fold; and if with our present seignorage on the rupee of 2 per cent. they would rise in the ordinary course of events 20 per cent. during the next ten years, they would only rise 18½ per cent. if the seignorage were raised to 4 per cent.

It appears a question open to argument whether it is in accordance with the precedents of English or Indian legislation to reject such a beneficial measure as the introduction of sovereigns into our currency at ten rupees because it would gradually affect prices to the extent of 1½ per cent. or even more. Government have, a few years ago, adopted a measure which affects prices, viz., the introduction of a paper currency. It has been observed by Sir William Mansfield, in his Minute on a Gold Currency, that the introduction of a paper currency affects prices. He says, page 14—

"Assuming the bank note currency of the Bank of England is 14 millions in excess of the coin kept in deposit for the purpose of meeting the liability caused by the convertibility of the notes, so much metal, viz., 14 millions of bullion, being released, the metal becomes proportionately cheaper: in other words, money is cheaper, or the same amount of coined money will not purchase so many commodities as it would do were there no bank notes, and were 14 millions of bullion, now set free as a commodity to trade with, absorbed in the British circulation."

The recent introduction of a paper currency into India has had the effect of lowering the value of the rupee in the manner indicated by the above extract. Colonel Smith considers the recent alteration in Mint rules, by which Mint certificates are issued at sight, as equivalent to lowering the value of the rupees now issued, compared with those issued before the alteration, ½ per cent.

We have thus had our measure of value incidentally lowered on two occasions by recent legislation, and, considering how much the value of money has fallen, the effect of raising our measure of value by introducing a gold coinage would be less injurious to the general interests of the community than the effect of lowering our measure of value, which has been induced by the enactments referred to.

It would be difficult for Government to carry out any scheme of taxation, or any legislative of executive measure, if they looked too closely into the manner in which the interests of individuals are affected. When the English Government in the last century found that, owing to the over-valuation of gold in the currency, silver was getting scarce, they simply lowered the value of the guinea from 21s. 6d. to 21s. (or more than two per cent.) by proclamation. No doubt the interests of some individuals suffered, but the coinage was saved.

The manner in which the method proposed for introducing sovereigns into the currency would work can be best shown by taking an example in illustration, which would apply to the method in which all our coin is now passed out of the Mint.

It has before been pointed out that bullion is only brought to the Mint by private individuals,—Government has nothing to do with the supply. If a bank in London requires money in India it sends out bullion for the Mint. The greater part of the bullion (90 per cent. or more) brought for coinage is imported by the exchange banks. If a merchant imports bullion, or, having it in his treasure chest, desires to turn it into money, he frequently sells it to the banks, who pay him at once and forward it to the Mint for coinage.

Suppose sovereigns declared a legal tender at ten rupees from 1st January 1869, and the silver coinage at the Mint taken by Government into its own hand according to the English principle, or the seignorage on silver raised sufficiently to make gold more profitable to import than silver, let us see how the sovereigns would be provided.

An exchange bank wishes to send money to India in January. The Mint is closed to silver, so the bank sends out gold bullion worth £100,000 to be coined into sovereigns. In the ordinary course of trade it would either sell bills against this in England, or buy bills with it in India. The bank, to cover the cost of sending out sovereigns, raises its rate of exchange 1½ or 2 per cent.; and this would be the first effect of declaring sovereigns a legal tender at ten rupees. It would cause a rise in exchange of 1½ or 2 per cent., or, if we make allowance for modifying circumstances afterwards alluded to, a rise of about 1 per cent. would be nearer the mark.

This rise in not like an ordinary rise of one per cent. The latter may simply mean one per cent. profit to the bank. The rise occasioned by introducing sovereigns is nominal: value is given for the extra price which the bank puts on its bills. Now the Indian exchanges vary every year five or even ten per cent., and a nominal rise of one or two per cent. is what all traders could adjust themselves to. The rate of exchange is an element of calculation in every mercantile transaction.

The bank, having landed its sovereigns, buys a bill of Smith, who is shipping cotton. Smith has purchased his cotton, as he always does, with an eye to the rate of exchange, and is no loser. He pays for the cotton, and the sovereigns get into circulation.

I have said that a rise in exchange of 2 per cent. is probably over the mark. In the first place the exchange and the imports of bullion to India are enormously affected by the Secretary of State's bills on India, sold, to the extent of £200,000 or more, every fortnight by inviting tenders for their purchase.

To export bullion for coinage and to buy an India House bill come to the same thing,—in either case you are landed with a bill on the Government Treasury, given by the India House in one case or the Mint in the other. If the India House gives a good bargain the remitter buys the India House bills, otherwise he sends out bullion and gets Mint bills. The India House of course would make a profit by the rise in exchange caused by introducing sovereigns into the currency. Variations in the amount of the Secretary of State's drafts, issued at the discretion of Government, must often cause fluctuations in the rate of exchange far greater than the rise in exchange which the introduction of the sovereign into the Indian currency could effect. Exchange would be further modified by the silver coinage. If the coinage is one-half silver,—and I propose we should begin with this ratio,—then exchange would only rise one-half to one per cent.

The sovereigns might at first bear a small premium when put into circulation, and it would be rather an advantage that they should. No one could be forced to take them at more than ten rupees, so the gold coins are introduced in a manner which makes them popular. They are, moreover, already well known throughout the country.

It has been stated by Colonel Smith, and I agree with him, that the difference between the intrinsic value of a sovereign and ten rupees is an advantage, if we only look to getting a good coinage. A coinage of sovereigns and rupees would be almost the same as the English coinage of sovereigns and florins: the rupee is about a half penny more valuable than a florin, and quite as well, if not better, suited for its purpose. If we introduce a ten-rupee piece of 120 grains, we adjust our coin more exactly to the rupee, and have a gain at starting in not affecting prices at all; but we do not get such a good coinage for the country, we do not protect the silver coins by such a high seignorage.

would here advert to the fact that there was formerly a gold currency in India, that there was a desire on the part of both the Home and the Indian Government to encourage it, at least previous to 1835, and yet that it has been entirely displaced by silver.

The reason for this appears to have been as follows. There is always a tendency in India to depreciate the value of coins of large denominations as compared with the smaller coins. This may not be apparent in very large dealings. But when the native bankers and shop-keepers give change for large coins, they always make a charge ("batta") for the convenience thus afforded, and endeavour to depreciate the value of the large coins, in order to increase their own profit. We have seen this in our own time in the case of silver and copper coins, until Government sent immense quantities of copper coins into circulation. A very few years ago the money-changers sometimes forced up the value of copper coins in particular bazaars and towns ten and twenty per cent. In former days Government fixed the values of the gold and silver coins according to the rates they bore in the bazaars, which were always unfavourable to gold; and importers of bullion, who usually deal in large transactions, and pay away their coins at the legal tender rate fixed by Government, found that gold was an unprofitable investment if taken to the Mint. Silver coins were received at Government Treasuries, gold being sometimes placed at an extraordinary disadvantage, ten and fifteen per cent. below par.

So late as 1854 the Bengal treasuries held fifty lakhs in gold mohurs. This must have constituted a very large portion of the gold mohurs in existence, yet their current rate of fifteen rupees was certainly below their par value.

The currency is now in a very different state to what it was fifty or even twenty years ago. Enormous amounts of silver coin have been put into circulation, and the gold coins would be much better able to hold their own. At the same time it is impossible to ignore past experience, or expect that the tendency will not be to depreciate them.

Lord Liverpool's principle that the coins of small denominations should be protected by having a high value attached to the Mint stamp upon them is peculiarly applicable to India, because there is no country where the smaller coins are so liable to be withdrawn from circulation, and hoarded or melted up by money-changers, who then take advantage of their scarcity to charge high rates for providing small change.

By ignoring this principle, except in the case of copper coins, our currency has been reduced to rupees and copper coins. The small silver coins, unprotected by a higher seignorage than that placed on the rupee, cannot keep in circulation. When they become inconveniently numerous for the money-changers (conveniently numerous, that is for the public) of any district, they are transferred to the melting-pot. Indeed, the facility with which small silver coins are melted up makes them particularly convenient for the silversmith.

The copper coins, being intrinsically worth only half of their legal tender value, the other half being made up by the Mint stamp, cannot be melted up as a profit. Copper has been coined in such vast quantities during the past ten years, and put into circulation through the Government Treasuries, that there is rarely any difficulty in obtaining its full value of copper coin for a rupee.

It may be doubted whether on the whole our system of coinage, although far from perfect in theory, has not answered the peculiar circumstances of the country better than any other system would have done. Forty years ago there was the greatest possible confusion in the currency all over India. Every petty district had its own coinage, silver and copper, or gold, silver, and copper. By our system, which practically ignored a gold coinage, the present rupee was all the more easily established throughout the country, and has now acquired a complete ascendancy.

As our system gives the small silver coins no chance of establishing themselves in circulation the present copper coinage has been all the more largely distributed, and has in most districts, by no means universally, displaced the old copper coinage. Our new copper coinage has only been vigorously prosecuted of late years, or it might have been more firmly established by this time.

The Government has brought order out of chaos in the matter of the coinage, but should hardly rest satisfied with having done so. We have the simplest and bulkiest coinage in the world—rupees and copper coins,—one well suited for a very poor nation, but hardly refined enough for our present affluent circumstances.

If half-rupees, which are a legal tender equally with rupees, were brought more into circulation, by being used in payment of troops and Government servants, great public convenience would ensue.

The legislative measures necessary to give effect to the proposal for introducing sovereigns at ten rupees would be to declare sovereigns and half-sovereigns a legal tender at ten and five rupees, and authorise their coinage at the Mints, and to authorise the Governor General in Council to give such directions for the coinage of silver rupees at the Indian Mints, as he might from time to time consider necessary.

* When the sovereign is rated at *Rs.* 10½ a seignorage of one per cent. on gold is allowed for.

† Colonel Smith, R. E., long Mint Master at Madras and Calcutta; Colonel Hyde, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta; and Colonel Ballard, R.E., Mint Master, Bombay.

OFFICIAL PROMOTIONS.

(Friend of India.)

FEW questions are more perplexing to a conscientious Government, and at the same time more open to public criticism, than that of official promotion to the higher appointments in the administration; and yet how few there are out of the official circle, and indeed how few there are within that circle, who are capable from their own personal experiences, and not from second-hand reports, to form and express sound opinions as to the relative qualifications of official men. In England the case is widely different. Whilst the general public are enabled to form correct views of the ability of the higher officers in the State, from their public acts and speeches in Parliament and elsewhere, there is a large number of contributors to the press in every Government office in England, who are in the very best possible position to arrive at just estimates of the relative character and claims of every high official, and who might reasonably be supposed to furnish such authentic information to the public, that the reputation of every official would nearly correspond to his efficiency, and merit and promotion go hand in hand. Yet in England results are quite as unsatisfactory as they are in India. The rule of strict secrecy is generally observed until the appointment is made, and then such a howl is raised by disappointed candidates and place hunters, that as a rule English editors refuse to listen to their complaints, and rarely permit the criticisms which are freely offered to appear in their columns. But on the other hand, when it is seen that there are just grounds for objecting to an appointment, they never fail to interfere, and that with effect; and more than one appointment has been promptly cancelled in consequence of the storm of public opinion which has been raised.

In India we have no Parliament in which public reputations can be made or spoiled; and the number of men who have made their way in official life by the aid of literature and the press are comparatively few. Efficiency, energy, quickness or soundness of judgment, and large and exhaustive grasp of a subject to the minutest detail, are the qualifications by which men in general are supposed to get on in official life; and yet how few are the opportunities furnished to independent journalists and reviewers for forming an opinion of such men. Common report no doubt goes a great way, but how often is it that common report is utterly in the wrong? How often is King Log contemptuously dismissed, and King Stork received with clouds of incense and universal applause? The reason for all this is that the public are too often led away by appearances; and it is impossible to guage a man's intellect and character by appearances. It is not always those who shine in society, nor those who are most important and reserved, who turn out on investigation to be the most talented or trustworthy men.

We have been in some meas

A MAHOMEDAN VERSION OF BIBLE HISTORY.*

(*Pall Mall Gazette, April 8.*)

THE writer of this history was born in Tabaristán in the middle of the ninth century, and died at Baghdad in 922 A. D. From his native country, he was called Tabari, under which name he is familiarly known. A doctor learned in the law and in theology, he enjoyed great repute as a teacher of these sciences. To his other acquirements he added an extensive knowledge of history, so far as history was understood among his countrymen, and he was the first of them who undertook the task of producing a universal history.

This work is not a history in the sense in which we use the term, but a chronicle or collection of various scattered relations and traditions. A collection of "memoires pour servir," rather than a complete scientific history. Nor is the work less valuable on that account. The materials which it preserved are those of an earlier date, written by men who had actual knowledge of much that they recorded.

The greater part of the original work, written in Arabic, has been lost. It was of very voluminous extent, so that its reproduction by the pen was a work of great labour; and the issue of more compendious works in great measure superseded it. Fortunately, the work, or at least a very full epitome of it, has survived in translation. In the year 963 A. D. Balami, vizir of one of the Samani kings, of Khorasan, translated it into Persian, exercising a discretionary power of suppressing redundant matter, and of selecting that narrative which seemed the most preferable out of the various versions quoted by Tabari. This translation is of itself curious and valuable as being the oldest known work in the modern Persian language. It has also in its turn been translated into Turkish and into the Chaghatai language, and it has been subjected to a revision and considerable alteration by a later writer. Some of the extant MSS. follow the original Persian version, while others follow the revised edition.

A translation of Tabari was one of the earliest works undertaken by the Oriental Translation Committee. Is was placed in the hands of M. Louis Dubeux, and in 1836 the first livraison in quarto was published in French. No further progress was made with it. Why it came to such an early interruption does not appear; but, M. Dubeux being dead, the translation has now again been taken in hand, under the auspices of the Oriental Translation Committee, by M. Zotenberg of the Bibliotheque Imperiale. The old edition was in an expensive and cumbrous form: the new translator has therefore recommenced the work in a more convenient size. M. Zotenberg has taken for his text the original work of Balami not the revised version.

The work of Tabari may be divided into two portions, like all other Mahomedan general histories; one part relating to the general history of the ancient world, and the other to the rise, growth, and glory of the faith of Islam. The former contains much that is fabulous and puerile, and is in great measure drawn from Jewish and Greek sources. In it we have the Mussalman version, or perversion, of the facts recorded in the Old Testament. The volume now published comprises this portion of the history. The later volumes will especially interest Oriental scholars and historians. The present volume is of more varied interest, and will prove amusing, if uninstructive, to general readers and Biblical students.

European readers may here learn the Mahomedan version of sacred history, as told with few variations by Arabic and Persian historians. Some of the stories recorded are possibly founded on traditions current among the Arabs, but the greater part must doubtless be ascribed in the first place to the impure and imperfect knowledge which Mahomed possessed of holy writ, and secondly to the workings of his highly imaginative nature. Taught by conversations with Nestorian Christians in Syria, and a Christianized Jew, his distant relative, the pure narrative of the Bible was mixed with the traditions of the Talmud and Mishna on the one hand, and with a Christian legendary gloss upon the other. These materials being worked up by a visionary mind produced the versions of the Koran, and these again have been subjected to the explanations, annotations, and developments of a host of commentators. Tabari commences his work by stating the reasons for the creation:—

The Almighty produced his creatures although their creation was unnecessary for himself. He created them to test them, and ordered them to adore him, leaving it to be seen who would worship him, and who would not, who would be obedient to his commands, and who would not. His wisdom required that he should create them, so that their works might justify what he in his prescience foresaw.

The order and method of the creation do not follow the Mosaic record. Taking the verse of the Koran in which God says, "We instituted the night and the day as two signs of our power; we afterwards made the sign of the night to grow dim, and that of the day to wax strong," our author informs us that—

In the beginning, when God created the world, the sun and the moon gave an equal light. If this had continued, no one would have been able to distinguish between day and night, and no one would have known how to count the days, months, and years. . . . God, therefore, sent Gabriel to rub the face of the moon with his wings. The light of the moon thus became more feeble than the light of the sun, the night became distinguishable from the day, and the years, months, and all the divisions of time were made manifest. This was a great benefit.

Dr. Cumming and his disciples may feel some interest in the following passage. It leaves sufficient room for the exercise of vague calculations and the dogmatism which is based on uncertainty:—

Know that God has fixed the duration of the world at seven thousand years, beginning from the day when the creation was accomplished, when He had created the heavens and the earth as when He had set in motion the sun, moon, stars, and the celestial sphere, and extending to the time when He will destroy the world, and the Day of Judgment will arrive. This period will be seven thousand years. When the Prophet was born nearly six thousand years had elapsed; but no one knows exactly how many years are passed and how many remain; every one has a different opinion on the matter. The Jews, following the Pentateuch, hold that when Mahomed appeared the world was six thousand two hundred and some years old. The Greek philosophers, as Aristotle and Plato maintain, think from the epoch when the sphere began its revolutions up to the time when they lived, five thousand five hundred years had elapsed. No one knows for certain how many years are gone, nor how many remain till the end of the world shall come.

The account of the fall of Adam follows in the main the Biblical story, but in this, as in all other matters, the Mahomedans, in seeking for explanations and reasons, indulge in details which are amusing enough, however unsatisfactory they may be. Thus we are told that Iblis (the devil) was unable openly to get into Paradise so he prevailed on the serpent, who then had four legs like a camel, to take him in his mouth and convey him to the presence of Adam. Unsuccessful with Adam, he prevailed with Eve, and she—

Raised her hand, gathered a little of the fruit of the tree, placed it in her mouth, and ate it. When the fruit had passed down the throat of Eve, and she felt no sort of inconvenience, Adam also thought that it would do him no harm, so he gathered a little fruit and ate it. When it had passed down his throat into his stomach, the skin which he had in Paradise peeled off from his body; the skin of Eve was detached in like manner, and the flesh of their bodies was left naked as we have it at present. The skin which Adam had in Paradise was like unto our nails: when it peeled off a little of it remained at the points of the fingers as we still retain it. Whenever Adam or Eve looked at their finger-nails, Paradise and all its joys came back to their memories.

The punishment of expulsion followed. Adam was cast into Ceylon, Eve fell near Mecca, and God, being very angry with the serpent, "deprived him of his fore and hind feet and made him to move upon his belly."

Passing to the history of Abraham we have some curious anecdotes in the life of him and his great enemy Nimrod. God, we are told, allowed Nimrod to reign for a thousand years, until he rebelled and swore to carry on an everlasting war with the Almighty. To show the insignificance of this mortal monarch, God sent a fly, "the smallest creature of the divine army," which entered by the nose of Nimrod to his brain and gradually devoured it. Tormented with the pain, Nimrod caused his head to be beaten with sledge hammers, and "the more vigorous and violent the blows the greater was the satisfaction of Nimrod. It is said that he lived four hundred years with this fly continually feeding upon his brain, and every day a succession of men continued to beat him on the head with sledge hammers."

Regarding the sacrifice Abraham prepared to make of his son, it is said, "There is a difference of opinion as to the person who was offered up. According to some it was Ishmael, and according to others Isaac, whom Abraham offered. We have two traditions which support these adverse opinions." After examining these traditions, the conclusion arrived at is, "What we have stated proves that it was Ishmael and not Isaac whom Abraham offered in sacrifice."

Joseph's story has always been a favourite one, and has been elaborated in poem and in tale. Here we have the primitive version, embellished nevertheless with details unknown to the Western world. Joseph's innocence as regards the frail Egyptian is established in an ingenious and practical manner, and the story is wound up, after the approved manner of novelists, by killing her husband and marrying her to Joseph after a decent interval. She justifies herself in the opinion of her second husband by assuring him that his beauty was quite irresistible and that she came to him a virgin intact: "Elle portait encore le sceau de Dieu."

David and Solomon both receive considerable notice, and we here learn the way in which Solomon acquired that dominion over the supernatural world which is assigned to him wherever Mahomedanism has spread. The seal which was the mark of this power over the elves was brought from Paradise by Gabriel, and, together with the inheritance of the throne, was given to Solomon for his answers to certain questions proposed to the children of David by Gabriel as a test of wisdom. David, it is said, gave Solomon the Kingdom, but God granted him a power which has been given to no one before or since. "God taught him the language of the Divs (elves), and Solomon forced the Divs to build the temple of Jerusalem and other edifices, as we are told in the Koran." The Queen of Sheba, under her name of Balqis, is a very conspicuous figure, and some degree of romance is mixed up with her relations towards Solomon. We are told that "since the death of Joseph there had been no creature in the world more beautiful than Balqis." She was a worshipper of the sun, and Solomon first heard of her through a little bird, the hoopoe, one of his emissaries. Through this little bird Solomon opened a correspondence with her, and she, struck with his power over the animal creation, and with the wisdom he showed in unravelling certain mysterious questions and puzzles, began to feel a tender regard for him. She resolved upon his invitation to abandon her false religion and to pay him a visit. Solomon on his part had already conceived a liking for her, but the course of true love never did run smooth, not even with kings, queens, or magicians. The Divs cast every obstacle in the way to retard her journey, and they even endeavoured to avert from her the heart of Solomon by ill-natured insinuations.

Balqis (Queen of Sheba) was beautiful and free from defect, with the exception of some goat's hair which grew upon her legs. The divs told Solomon that Balqis had very hairy legs, and he consequently wanted to see them and ascertain the fact. He directed the divs to build him a mansion, and in front thereof to lay down a pavement of crystal one hundred cubits square. On this pavement he ordered them to pour water, so that it might all appear to be water. He then had his throne placed there and took his seat upon it. In order to approach Solomon this pavement must be crossed, and Balqis like all women when they go into the water, hitches up her petticoats and showed her legs. Solomon saw them with surprise, and his doubts were removed. This is why it is usual even in the present day for a man to look at the legs of the woman he is about to marry.

Notwithstanding this very extraordinary blemish, we are told that Solomon married her. He could not, however, reconcile himself to the deformity, so he directed the hairs to be pulled out; but the skin came off with them. The Divs then made a composition of lime and arsenic which effected the purpose, and this was the first depilatory preparation that was ever used.

All the patriarchs, prophets, and kings of Bible history receive more or less notice, and besides these we have accounts of Gog and Magog, of the old and half-fabulous kings of Persia; of Darius and of Alexander the Great and his successors. Lastly we come to the personages of the New Testament, to the Virgin Mary, John the Baptist, and Jesus Christ. It is well known that the Mussulmans admit the divine mission of our Saviour, and acknowledge his miracles, whilst they deny his divinity. Strict unitarians, the unity of God is the very essence of their religion, and their creed declares that "there is no god but God." All honour short of divinity is conceded to Jesus, even to the admission of his ascent into heaven. The mission of their own prophet to carry out the eternal designs of the Almighty has, as they maintain, fulfilled and superseded the doctrine which Jesus preached even as his mission fulfilled and superseded the laws of the prophets who preceded him. It must be confessed, moreover, that the prominence given to Mahomed has in practice eclipsed the greatness of Jesus Christ; but pious Mahomedans revere his gentleness and miraculous power, and historians and theologians delight in recording his marvellous acts. One extract, in which an attempt is made to explain away his crucifixion, must conclude our article:—

The Jews seized him and bound him hand and foot. His disciples fled. The Jews said to him, "Thou hast employed magic before the eyes of the people, and thou hast pretended to raise the dead; why then dost thou not deliver thyself from the hands of men?" They then led him away to a place where a cross had been raised for his crucifixion, and a great concourse of Jews gathered around him. There was among them one of their chiefs, Joshua by name. As they were about to fix Jesus on the cross, God removed him from their sight and gave unto Joshua the form and aspect of Jesus. When Jesus disappeared the Jews were troubled, and said, "He has hidden himself from our eyes by magic art—but wait a little, the power of magic is transient, and he will soon reappear when its effect is passed. When they looked around them they perceived Joshua, in the exact resemblance of Jesus, so they seized him. He cried out that he was Joshua but they replied, "Thou liest, thou art Jesus; thou hast concealed thyself from us by magic; but now its power is over, thou art again visible." In vain he protested that he was Joshua; they killed him and fixed him on the cross. God then caused Jesus to heaven, as we are told in the Koran: "They did not kill him, they did not crucify him, but some one who resembled him." Joshua remained upon the cross seven days. Every night, Mary the mother of Jesus came to the foot of the cross and wept all morning. On the eighth day God sent Jesus down from heaven to Mary. She saw him and knew that he was not dead, so her heart was comforted.

* "Chronique de Abou Djafar Mahommad ben Djarir ben Yesid Tabari, traduit sur la Version Persane d'Abou Ali Mohammed Belami, par M. Hermann Zotenberg." Tome I 8vo. (London: Oriental Translation Fund, 5, New Burlington-street, 1868.)

EGYPT.

THE following is the text of the speech delivered by the Viceroy of Egypt at the opening of the Assembly of the Delegates:—

"Messieurs the Delegates,

"It is with a feeling of lively satisfaction that I salute in you the delegates chosen by the nation to deliberate on questions of general interest. I feel justly proud, gentlemen, of the assistance you lend me to develope the prosperity of Egypt, and I nourish the firm hope that your next deliberations, like those of last year, will have a salutary effect for all. During the year just finished schools have been opened in the towns of Benha and Siout. My Government is preparing to create such establishments in the places still left without them. Public education is a capital question, the importance of which has been understood. I have seen the proof of it in the donations on behalf of our national schools. I learnt the fact with much pleasure. Such acts of generosity merit to be eulogised, while they prove that the population really wish to contribute to the development of education. The abolition of the Ondes system is now an accomplished fact. My Government have granted demands for concessions of land not included in the cadastre. My Government will again submit that question to your examination. I think it would be possible to increase the duration of the concessions and to accord greater facilities. That would encourage the agricultural population, and also conduce to the general wellbeing. The public works you have voted have been actively pushed on in 23 localities of the provinces you had designated. The military contingents can only be definitively settled after the termination of the general census, which is their basis. Till now it has been impossible to proceed to that operation the importance and the radical solution of which I leave to your appreciation and enlightment. A census system, put in practice with ability and equity, offers very great advantages, without injuring at all the inhabitants or interfering with individual freedom. The measures you have adopted relative to the bonds to be subscribed by native borrowers, have been communicated to the Moudirians. The application of those measures is deferred till the law on mortgage, which is to be submitted to you, shall have been put in force. The monthly collection of territorial duties ought to have been moulfied, in accordance with the wish you expressed last year. The Minister of Finance will explain to you the motives that have prevented the government putting in force the new system of collecting taxes, on account of the obstacles it has met with. No doubt you will think it useful to examine again that question in the course of the session, in such a way as to give satisfaction to the interests both of the country population and of the public treasury. Such are, gentlemen, the extent and the result of the work of your last session. My Government will present to you in this session measures concerning three main questions—the public health, the cultivation of cotton, the Nile works. Gentlemen, the more one preoccupies oneself with the public health the more one works to the augmentation and the prosperity of the population. Several causes of insalubrity have been called to my attention. There exist, above all, in many parts of the country, stagnant lakes and marshes. But experience had demonstrated that by draining those lakes and marshes the atmosphere will be purified and the germs of diseases disappear. Therefore it is of paramount importance that you should decide upon the proper measures to ameliorate the sanitary state, by gradually adopting works according to the exigencies of the particular countries. During the last two years the cotton crops in certain provinces have not answered our expectation. However, Egypt had conquered an eminent place amongst the countries growing the best quality of cotton. Our produce was distinguished at the late Universal Exhibition in Paris. But in most of the provinces of Lower Egypt the abundance of crops has diminished while the quality has been inferior. That deterioration has been brought about by the introduction of foreign seed; as to the diminution in quantity, your duty is to seek for its causes in order to remedy them successfully. I also call your attention to the means of arriving at the development and improvement of all other branches of agriculture. The works on the Nile have already cost considerable sums. You know, gentlemen, that these are the works which contribute in the largest measure to the fertility of the provinces. We must, therefore, pursue with energy the fulfilment of that work of paramount utility, of the fecund source of the public prosperity. To try to find out the means to develop that prosperity, such is our task, gentlemen. May God bless and protect our efforts."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 20th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OF ICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Rourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants [illegible] and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £60 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 15/16d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11 7/8d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11 13/16d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
On Scotland do. "
On Ireland do. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11 11/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. .. .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do. .. .. .. 5 "
3 do. .. .. .. 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On remitting Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 4th Ma 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. at 1s. 11 15/16d. "
3 do. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do. .. .. at 1s. 11 11/16d. "
1 do. .. .. at 1s. 11½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .. .. at 1s. 11¼d "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted homeon the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remittee agree by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 28th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Company's Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,200.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

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The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. Also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " 4 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING), IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

Chairman and Managing Director—JAMES THOMSON, Esq.
COLONEL THE HON. H. B. DALZELL.
RICHARD H. GLYN, ESQ.
J. CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
ROBERT SLATER, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esq.
(With power to increase.)

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

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MADRAS.....W. T. TAYLOR, Esq. "
KURRACHEE.....L. M. MARESCAUX, Esq. "
AGRA.....THOMAS BAILEY, Esq. "
LAHORE.....HECTOR GUNN, Esq. "

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 per Rupee.

4 do. 1/11⅞ "
3 do. 1/11 13/16 "
2 do. 1/11⅞ "
1 do. 1/11 11/16 "
On demand 1/11 5/8 "
On Scotland 1/11 5/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 1st May 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. do.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11 7/8d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 13/16d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11 11/16d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 11 5/8d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11 9/16d. do.
On Ireland do.
On Paris do. ..... 1s. 11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11 ¼d do

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order." Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th April 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight .....at 2s. per Rupee.
4 do. .....at 1s. 11 7/8d. "
3 do. .....at 1s. 11 13/16d. "
2 do. .....at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do. .....at 1s. 11 11/16d. "
On demand .....at 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland and Ireland .....at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe .....at 1s. 11 1/2d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 29th April 1868

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a variety of surplus TROOP STORES, ex *Dilbhur*, in excellent order. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 5th May 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a large and very light DOG CART, and a good trotting HORSE, with HARNESS complete. The Cart and Harness is nearly new, and the HORSE in good condition. Apply, by letter, to "A. B.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, at MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sitting-room, two Bed-rooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat,
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUITONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, Iron Merchants—Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet, and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3¼ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

PUREAERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior, quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS, respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

"The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore, possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as 'the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed.'

"(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
"Author of Food and its Adulteration, the Water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1 8	2 0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1 8	2 0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness	3 0	3 8
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt.	0 14	1 0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE	1 2	1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

		Assorted per doz. Rs.
Strawberry	Syrup	1 4 to 1 8
Black Currant	do.	
Pine Apple	do.	
Ginger	do.	
Raspberry	do.	
Red Currant	do.	
Lemon	do.	
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.		

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

Official Royal Army List for April	Rs. 1 4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for April.	3 0
The Tomahawk, Vol. I. (bound)	6 12
The Sword and Gown. By author of Guy Livingstone	1 8
The Savage Club Papers	1 8
The Flying Dutchman. By author of Gentleman Jack	1 8
Thackeray's the Newcomes. 2 vols. (new illust. edition)	11 8
Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities. (Author's edn.)	2 4
Scenes of Camp Life. Parts 1 and 2	3 12
Wilson on the Ophthalmoscope	4 8
Secrets of the Turf	0 12
Waters on Diseases of the Chest	0 8
Cooper's Satanstoe. Tales in the Cabin.—Each	0 8
Revelations of a Detective. Tales by a Female Detective. The Female Detective. The Private Detective.—Each	0 8
Bannatyne's Kaye, Warrants, &c., &c., 1866	12 0
——— Paymaster's Manual	2 12
——— Guide to examination for Lieutenancy	3 12
——— for Captaincy.	4 8
Forbes's Hindoostanee Manual	2 12
Trigonometrical Survey Maps, Nos. 72 and 73. Each	3 0
The Year Book of Photography for 1868	0 12
Warne's Modern Cookery Book	5 12
Beeton's Dictionary of every day Cookery	2 12
Modern Domestic Cookery	3 12
The Nautical Almanac for 1868 and 69. Each	2 0
D'Aguilar on Courts-Martial. New edition	3 12
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts	8 0